

so well calculated to contribute to the essential interest of the British West Indies at large, while it breaks the enthrallment of the people of South America.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, in the Northumberland with the Ethalion and Osprey, sailed last night to the northward; as did the Dolphin for Antigua. We believe the object of the admiral to be the blockade of the enemy's line of battle ship lately arrived at Martinique. His Majesty's ship Cygnet, from a cruise, arrived this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

There was a report in town yesterday, that advice had been received of the conclusion of a treaty, by Mr. Monroe with the court of Great Britain, by which the subsisting disputes have been amicably adjusted, or put in train for adjustment. However desirable such an event might be, we are apprehensive that there is no foundation for believing it to have yet taken place.—*Aurora.*

It is very possible, notwithstanding the great trouble taken to bring a *Ductor* from Baltimore, that a citizen of Pennsylvania might have been found duly qualified to discharge the duties of Lazaretto physician—however, there were none of them the governor's relations—people talk of Bonaparte providing for his relations! The reins of the empire drop from King Tom's hands in a couple of short years—and he must make hay while the sun shines.—*ib.*

July 12.

We have the pleasure to state that the president of the *U. S. States* has appointed General John Shee, to be superintendent of the *Indian trade*, in the room of William Davy, disqualified by law.—*ib.*

General Shee was removed from the situation of Inspector of Flour, to make room for Monsieur Petit, son-in-law of his majesty the king of the cloppoles—who before held the lucrative monopoly of one of the auctioneers' places in this city.—*ib.*

Philadelphia was heretofore considered as one of the first medical schools in the universe, and to have produced physicians as eminent as any that Edinburgh has been celebrated for—but it seems—that one was not found who could be trusted (by the governor) with the care of the public health! in the whole state of Pennsylvania.—*ib.*

The Philadelphia Gazette says—"we have several communications on the subject of the late appointment of George Buchanan (the governor's son-in-law) as physician at the Lazaretto. We decline inserting them; for of what avail is animadversion now?—The governor, in thus providing for his family, contrary to the wish and expectation of the community, does no more than evince the supreme contempt in which he holds public opinion!"

GEORGETOWN, July 12.

We are pleased to hear, that the injury done to the stone church in Port Tobacco, was not so great as mentioned in our last. Our informant was incorrect in saying it was blown down. The greatest damage was the entire destruction of the roof, part of which fell in on some of the pews, and the remainder was blown away. Very little injury beside was experienced. The story of the canoe's being forcibly borne out of the water an hundred yards into the woods, with a man in it, seems to want confirmation.

NORFOLK, July 14.

Captain Bowles, of the ship *Patsey*, from Nantes, on his passage left in, and kept company with the ship *Dart*, (for 20 days) from Amsterdam, bound to New-York—left Amsterdam the 25th of May; the captain of the *Dart* informed Captain Bowles, that he was boarded by several British cruisers, from whom he understood that every port from *Usant* to the *Elbe* had been declared in blockade.

AUGUSTA, G. J. June 28.

His Excellency Governor Millidge is appointed senator to congress, to fill the vacancy made by the death of General Jackson, and D. B. Mitchell, Esq. is appointed Major General of the first division of militia, to fill the vacancy made in the Militia Department by the same event.

At a court held for Prince Edward County, June the 16th, 1806.

Hart and Nimmo, Complainants. In Chancery. Against Defendant Arnold and Christopher H. Holland, Defendants. The defendant Arnold, not having entered his appearance and given security according to an act of the General Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants by their counsel. It is ordered, That the said defendant Arnold, do appear here on the first day of September next, and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

BENJAMIN WATKINS, D. C.

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 4th of next month, at public auction, on the premises, THE HOUSE AND LOT.

The property of Robert Sydney, dec. situated on Shockoe Hill, immediately below Col. Robert Gamble's dwelling house, known in the plan of the city by the number 593, and is now occupied by Mr. George Williamson. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and six and twelve months credit given for the balance. For further particulars apply to CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS.

William Sednor, William Moss, Jr.

Richmond, 16th July, 1806.

TO BE RENTED.

And possession given the 15th of September, THE TENEMENT

Now in the occupancy of Messrs. Shepard and Lucke. For terms apply to

William Mitchell.

June 23, 1806

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1806.

Our readers will perceive by an extract from a late London print that the measures of Congress, so far as they respect our foreign relations, have been received with a lively interest in Britain. The publications in the prints of that country are, however, too partial, to enable us to form an unequivocal opinion of their effect. Taking usually but hasty and imperfect views of the measures of our councils, we may expect much precipitation and error of judgment. This, aided by the sensation likely to be produced by any decided steps towards a system of commercial resistance on our part, may, in the first instance, give the public opinion a complexion rather unfriendly to a full and prompt accommodation of differences. The *fallacious* indications too of a serious division in this country at the period of their latest American dates, with a natural apprehension of the course of our negotiations with Spain, & that more was meant than met the eye, may induce the British ministry to procrastinate their negotiation with us; a disposition, likely to be strengthened by the expected arrival of Mr. Pinckney. The author of "War in Disguise," has issued a new work, entitled "Observations on the Speech of the hon. John Randolph," the object of which is, we understand, to animate public opinion against any important concessions to this country. Under these circumstances it becomes the American people patiently to wait the issue of the measures taken by their government. Although nothing has yet occurred to impair our expectation of an accommodation; it becomes us, standing upon the strong ground taken by the legislature, to be prepared for a less favorable issue, should Britain, either from systematic error, or from the misrepresentations of parties among ourselves, refuse to acknowledge our indisputable rights. Let it be recollected that, in such an event, the act passed by Congress is the first leading step in a system of measures well calculated to awaken her from her delusive dreams; and that it was expressly adopted as a measure equally fitted for producing a change in her conduct, or for standing as a part of our permanent system of commercial regulations.—*Nat. Intell.*

The fourth of July, 1806, called to our minds the sufferings and sacrifices of the first assertors and defenders of liberty in the United States. The recollection of past scenes, of dangers and toils, was fresh in the memories of the patriots of the revolution. Their sons will never prove degenerate; they well know how much they owe to the bold republicans of '76, and they will take care the debt of gratitude shall never be blotted out from the memories of their posterity. Happy country! America thy name shall be transmitted to future generations, without a stain in thy character. Future historians shall not fail to tell the story of thy birth, and in rapturous accents thy deeds shall sing the wondrous deeds of the revolution! We are now a great, free, and independent nation! Blessed be God! We shall preserve our freedom by our virtues, our knowledge and our strength.—*Salem Reg.*

All the accounts from Miranda tend to remove the suspicion entertained of our own Government. In this case, as in many others, we have only to wait in peace for the work of time, to unravel all that appears confused from the representations of the enemies of our present happy administration. It is now said Miranda is in the English West Indies, and with the English, providing for the execution of his plans.—*ib.*

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

COMMUNICATION.

Several pieces have recently appeared in your paper, relative to the remarks of Mr. John Randolph and Mr. T. M. Randolph, in the House of Representatives, on the last day of its sittings. The first piece, which is without signature, represents the report of that day's proceedings, which appeared in the National Intelligencer, as "abounding in misrepresentation." In other pieces, which have since appeared, a similar charge is repeated, and particular reference is made by Mr. Garnett, to a note explanatory of the remarks of Mr. T. M. Randolph. The first determination of the Editor of the National Intelligencer was to take no notice of this charge—to let that print rest on its own character, convinced that the public was more competent than himself, impartially to estimate its merits.—This determination was strengthened by the extreme delicacy of the circumstances which gave rise to the pieces alluded to, and a sincere desire on his part to avoid any step which might in the least inflame wounds, which he had hoped were fully healed. As, however, the charge of an unfaithful report has been repeated, and countenance given to it by the publication of Mr. Garnett, he thinks it necessary, lest silence should be construed into a tacit admission of the charge, to offer, through your print, a statement of circumstances, that will either prove the charge to be incorrect, or at least exonerate him from censure.

The remarks offered by the two gentlemen were made during the night of the 21st of April. Those made by Mr. T. M. Randolph were but indistinctly heard by the Editor—too indistinctly, to justify an implicit confidence in any report of his own. He took notes of the whole debate, as well as the partial light, the noise attendant on a closing session, the hurried transaction of business, and the inaudible voice of Mr. T. M. R. admitted. On the next morn-

ing he formed the purpose not to publish the remarks of Mr. T. M. R. which have since appeared. Believing that an ample explanation had taken place, he feared lest such a publication might possibly tend to open new wounds. Diffident, in some measure, of his own judgment, he consulted a member of the House of Representatives, whom he considered the mutual friend of the two gentlemen, whose opinion coincided with his own. He avowed this determination. To guard however, against any misrepresentation which might appear in the public prints, he agreed, in such case, to publish the remarks of Mr. T. M. R. For this purpose they were revised by one more competent than himself fairly and fully to state them. On examining them, they appeared to coincide with the notes taken, as far as the latter went, with regard to the note, explanatory of a remark of Mr. T. M. R. which seems principally to have given rise to animadversion, it is most evident that it could not emanate from the reporter. The misrepresentation, which had been apprehended, actually took place; and it was then only that the Editor complied with the claim to publish them under a full confidence in the accuracy of the revision.

Even this communication is made with reluctance: nothing but necessity has extorted it from the Editor, in vindication of the print he conducts. He has merely to add, that he has ever deemed it a sacred duty impartially and fairly to report the proceedings of the legislature. Of defects in the reports published, he is as conscious as any man. He believes this will be the lot of any reporter; and of his individual talents, in this department, he has never been arrogant. But however liable he may be to commit mistakes, he is incapable of intentional misrepresentation.

Washington, July 8, 1806.

BUDGET'S STATISTICAL TABLE

For the United States, has again appeared—From it, we extract the following account of the wealth, resources, population, &c. of his country, during the year 1804 and 1805—it cannot but be interesting to our readers:—

	1804	1805
Free persons, including		
Louisiana, 5,000,000	5,156,000	
Slaves, increase near 2		
1-2 per cent. an.	999,900	1,249,000
Total Population	6,000,000	6,180,000
Total increase in each year	228,582	180,000
Persons to each square mile	3	3
Improved lands	\$8,950,000	\$9,400,000
Cultivated lands per acre,	\$6 00	6 25
Lands in their natural state, per acre	\$2 15	2 20
Militia	1,050,000	1,100,000
Navy } Vessels	20	24
} Guns	560	574
Seamen	64,000	65,000
European emigrants	5000	4600
Merchandise imported	\$80,000,000	\$60,000,000
Domestic produce exported	\$41,477,479	\$43,387,002
Total exports	\$77,600,074	\$95,666,021
Tons merchant vessels (1803 & 4)	1,107,323	1,443,455
Average labor per day	\$0 75	0 75
Average wheat per bushel	\$1 55	1 30
Import on merchandise and tonnage (1803 & 4)	10,479,417	11,095,565
Total receipts (ibid)	11,064,097	11,826,309
Civil list and contingencies (ibid)	526,748	624,795
Total expenditure (ibid)	11,258,983	12,615,112
Metallic medium	17,500,000	18,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	14,000,000	15,000,000
Number of banks	59	72
Banking capital	39,500,000	43,000,000
Nominal public debt	97,939,936	97,232,006
Active sinking fund and reimbursements deducted	20,208,048	25,406,038
Custom house bonds and cash in the treasury	16,500,000	18,000,000
No. acres sold to pay the public debt, at two to six dollars per acre,	1,293,336	1,912,602
Proceeds of sales	\$2,388,509	\$4,126,474

Lombardy Poplar Worm—Considerable alarm has recently prevailed in several of the principal cities of the United States, in consequence of the discovery of a worm, produced, it is said by some persons, at the roots of the Lombardy Poplar; a tree which has been thickly planted in our cities, towns, and villages, for health, shade, and ornament. This worm is stated to be of a pale chocolate color, with a fork at the extremity of the tail, and having from ten to fourteen feet. They vary in size, some being but an inch, others four inches, long; are extremely strong and animated; and it is stated that arsenic, vitriol, and aquafortis have been applied to them without producing instant death. The sting of this reptile is said to be fatal to life.

Of the facts and experiments for and against the opinion that the sting of this

worm produces death, we have observed in different newspapers the following:—

1. An account that two men had died in a few hours, on being stung by it.
2. An experiment made on a half grown cat in Philadelphia. One of the worms was placed before her; in attempting to smell, it stung her in the nose; in 15 minutes she fainted away, and remained apparently lifeless for five minutes; after which she exhibited marks of violent internal pains, and in 43 minutes died.
3. The experiments made at Baltimore by Doctor Davidge, who asserts that the sting of the reptile is fatal to life.
4. An experiment on the Eastern Shore, when one of the worms was put under the wing of a chicken and remained there for a considerable time, next the skin, without producing any harm to the life of the fowl—although the worm was afterwards bruised, and introduced beneath the skin of the fowl.
5. An experiment made upon a cat in New-York, without any injurious effects whatever.
6. An experiment made by Joseph Parish, of Philadelphia, on himself, without the least injury whatever.

On these facts and experiments, we take leave to make the following observations:—

First, there may be a difference between the bite and the sting of this worm; and whether this be not the true cause of the opposite results of the various experiments that have been made.

Secondly, all the experiments that tend to show that the worm is harmless, are founded on the bite; whereas those that prove its malignity, are founded on its sting.

Thirdly, it may be of the nature of the scorpion, whose poison is contained in a small reservoir near the tail and is ejected into any wound made by the sting at the end of its tail.

Fourthly, the sting of the worm may not be always fatal to life. This has been verified in the case of the scorpion, the most venomous of all reptiles. Macpatus (says Goldsmith) made several experiments on the scorpion of Languedoc, and found it by no means invariably dangerous. He provoked one of them to sting a dog, and the animal died. Another dog was no ways affected by the sting. The same experiment was made upon seven other dogs and three hens, but no deadly symptom ensued. From which Goldsmith concludes, "that many circumstances, which are utterly unknown, must contribute to give efficacy to the scorpion's venom. Whether its food, long fasting, the season, the nature of the vessels it wounds, or its state of maturity, contribute to, or retard its malignity is yet to be ascertained by succeeding experiments." These remarks apply to the popular worm with force; and ought to be taken into consideration by all those who make experiments upon it.

(Republican Advocate.)

SOLID COMFORTS.

Solid Comforts may be copiously derived from the following sources: a quiet science, health, liberty, one's time one's own, or if not, usefully, innocently, and moderately employed by others; a freedom from inordinate passions, a habit of living within one's income, and of saving something for extraordinary occasions; an ability, arising from rational economy, to defray all necessary and due expenses; a habit of good humor, & aptitude to be pleased rather than offended; a preparation for adversity, love of one's family, sincerity to friends, benevolence to mankind, and piety to God. Compare this state with that of affected people of fashion, embarrassed in circumstances, distressed by vain cares, tossed about by various passions and vain fancies. Let the hearts of the deluded votaries of vanity, themselves, decide upon it, amid the silence of night—when they rest on their pillows, and when the streets are undisturbed by the rattling of their carriages.

From Arch Bishop Herring's Sermon on Riches.

"How imprudently do we act, and against all experience, in imagining we make our children happy by leaving them very rich. Alas! if you have made no other provision for their happiness, and have not sown the seeds of virtue in their minds, cultivated their understandings, and brot their passions to the command of reason; in giving them riches, you have only put instruments of mischief into the hands of madmen, and your friends will live to see it, when you shall be no more. That all your care and pains, your trouble and solicitude, your laborious days and watchful nights, the forfeiture of your good name, and loss of all your virtue, have only served to minister to the foolish and riotous excesses of a thoughtless, and wicked and ungrateful child, who ridicules and insults your memory, squanders away your substance, and makes your industry, and even your tenderness and affection for him, the jest of his loose companions! Solomon has told us, that after having been at great pains and cost in contriving, and purchasing, and settling every thing, that could contribute to the support of his throne, and to the ornament of human life—he sat himself down to consider, to what purpose all this expense and labor! And he was so far from being pleased, and satisfied with the reflection, that he tells us in a strain of indignation, That he hated all his labor which he had taken under the sun, because he should leave it to the man that should be after him; and who knoweth whether he shall be a wise man or a fool? (imparting, perhaps the upmosting genius of Rehobam) Yet shall he have labored, and wherefore I have shown myself wise under the sun. This is also vanity."

Lord Auckland, (when Mr. Eden) in the American war, was one day haranguing the house in a very vehement manner, and some of his observations occasioned much laughter; a member, on entering asked Charles J. Fox what was the matter? "Oh nothing," says the man of the people, "only the devil is again got into Eden."

DIED.—On the 24th of May last, at his seat called Elminington, in Gloucester county, BENJAMIN DABNEY, attorney at law, in the 49th year of his age, after a severe illness of about 14 weeks, which he bore with great patience and christian fortitude.

On Friday, the 11th inst. departed this life, at his seat, in this County, JOHN WILLIAMSON, Sen. He was an affectionate and tender husband, a most kind master, and a polite and inviolable observer of the laws of hospitality. Such virtues must make his memory dear, as long as any shall survive who were intimately acquainted with him. In him the neighboring poor have lost a friend.

Died, much lamented, on the 10th inst. in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. ANN CLAY, consort of the Hon. MATHEW CLAY of Pittsylvania. Departed this life on Thursday evening last after a lingering indisposition, which she bore with all the fortitude imaginable, Mrs. MARY ELLIOTT, the amiable daughter of Mr. Thomas ELLIOTT, of this city.

On her was ev'ry grace bestow'd,
Soft from her lips persuasion flow'd,
And charm'd each list'ning ear:
Like music in the ear it thrill'd,
Each heart with sweetest rapture fill'd,
And smooth'd the brow of care.

But now to parent earth consign'd—
Oh! where shall we her equal find,
The joys of life to crown!
Her low'd remains in dust repos'd,
Her radiant eyes forever clos'd,
Where mildest influence shone!

FROM THE COMMONWEALTH SONG,
FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Once more, fellow freemen, we've met on the day,
Which reminds us of times that have long pass'd away;
That recalls all the deeds that our fathers have done,
For freedom, by wisdom and bravery won.
Attune then your voices, the song raise on high,
And chaunt in full chorus the Fourth of July.
When tyranny stalk'd in full might o'er the land,
And Liberty, tottering, scarce could stand,
Each patriot, in arms, swiftly flew to her aid,
And prevented the fall of the beauteous maid.
In shouts we'll proclaim it aloud to the sky,
And chaunt in full chorus the Fourth of July.

See Jefferson's pen Independence declare,
Meanwhile to support it our forefathers swear;
And Washington, prompt at his country's call,
Unhath'd the fell faction and u'd the dread trail.
Then through the wide world let the glad tidings fly,
Whilst we chaunt in full chorus the Fourth of July.

Lo! Freedom achiev'd by the fates of our sires,
Each warrior, in peace, to his home then retires;
He in arts, as in arms, strives in foes to excel,
And beneath his own "fig tree" in safety can dwell.
Let the air loud resound with the joyful cry,
While the chaunt in full chorus the Fourth of July.

Curs'd be the mad wretch that shall dare to destroy,
Our rights which from heaven's high God we enjoy;
And blasted their schemes, whosoever shall strive,
The compact of union asunder to rive.
Our arms shall the arts of tyrants defy,
And we'll force them to reverence the Fourth of July.
All hail! then, the day of our national birth,
Let the sound reach the most distant regions of earth;
Proclaim to all nations how happy we be—
That the people shall govern—and ever be free!
Our foes we'll confound with the overwhelming cry,
And chaunt in full chorus the Fourth of July.

IN COUNCIL.

29th March, 1806.

It is advised, that it be advertised in the public paper that PROPOSALS will be received by the Executive from any person willing to contract, to furnish the necessary clothing for the Public Guard for the present year.

Dan. L. Hylton,
Clerk of the Council.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 22d inst. will be

SOLD, by the subscribers, a Blockets,

THE STOCK IN TRADE,

Consisting of a well assorted grocery, belonging to the estate of Mr. Joseph Scott, dec. Terms of sale 90 days, for negotiable notes in the bank of Virginia, for all sums above twenty dollars.

Prosser & Moncre, v. m.

Richmond, July 17th 1806

United States court, fifth circuit and

Virginia District, May term, 1806.

Samuel Pleasants the younger, executor of Thomas Pleasants the younger, who was the executor of Jacob Pleasants, deceased.

Against James Garnett, only surviving assignee of the estate and effects of John Ellis, who was at the time of his death a bankrupt.

Cornelius Buck, agent and attorney for the said assignee, Richard Adams and Thomas Underwood, late of the house of Adams and Underwood, John Laprade, executor of Anderson Peers, Thomas Fleming Bates and Arthur Campbell.

On the motion of the plt. by his attorney J. J. Ordered, That the debt due, do file with the papers in this cause on or before the first day of the next term, a letter, said to be in his possession, from John Ellis to Jacob Pleasants, dated in the month of January or February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, requesting him, said Pleasants, to purchase a vessel, &c.; and the debt Garnett, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district, It is ordered, That the said debt do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plt's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city; and It is further ordered, That one of the commissioners of this court do examine, state and settle all matters in account between the parties in this cause, and make a report thereof to the court, stating such matters specially, whether party may require, or he think pertinent.

A Copy—Teste,

Wm. MARSHALL, CL.